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WYOMING LABOR FORCE TRENDS

Vol. 28. No. 2 *A Monthly Newsletter Published by Research & Planning, Department of Employment* *February 1991*

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Labor Force . . .

by Gordon Wolford

Winter arrived in Wyoming with record low mercury readings and sharp unemployment gains in most parts of the state. Weather related layoffs contributed to a 15 percent gain in unemployment, statewide. The unadjusted rate, for the state as a whole, jumped to 6.3 percent in December, up from 5.5 and 5.8 percent last month and last year. There were an estimated 15,400 unemployed jobseekers in December.

Seasonally adjusted, Wyoming's rate was up two-tenths percentage point from November to 5.9 percent. The year ago rate was 5.5 percent. The December U.S. rate was 6.1 percent. December was the seventh consecutive month that Wyoming's unemployment rate was under the national level.

Across the state, the rate of unemployment increased over the month in 20 of the 23 counties. Lincoln and Converse counties posted the highest unemployment: 8.8 and 8.1 percent, respectively. The total number of persons working, largely determined by the household survey, was up around one percent from last year to 229,000. This compares to November employment of 229,400.

Jobs . . .

by Gregg Detweiler

Winter weather in Wyoming introduced seasonal employment decreases that were immediately reflected in the monthly survey of Wyoming employers. According to the Current Establishment Survey (CES), nonagricultural wage and salary employment stood at 195,500 in December, 1990--a decrease of 1,600 (-0.8%) jobs from November and an increase of 1,700 (0.9%) jobs from December 1989.

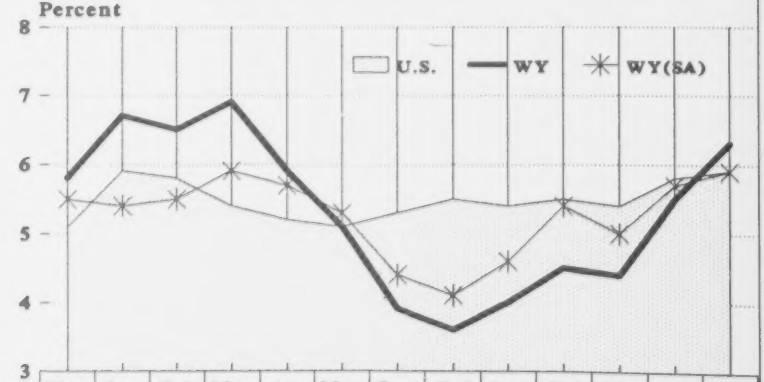
Goods-producing industries (i.e., Mining, Manufacturing, Construction) employment for December was up from the previous year, with 37,100 jobs (5.1% increase) compared to 1989's 35,300. As has been noted for the past few months, these goods-producing employment gains have taken place primarily in the oil & gas extraction and construction sectors. Manufacturing, both durable and non-durable goods, also showed significant improvement over the year.

December's employment in the service-producing industries showed a slight decrease, 100 workers (-0.1 %), over the month, as well as over the year. Employment in retail trade decreased 400 workers (-1.0 %) from November 1990, even though it was the holiday season. This decrease in workers was primarily in general merchandise stores, down 300 (-6.1%) jobs from the previous month.

With the mobilization of "Desert Storm" in the Persian Gulf, we may see some impact on the estimate of jobs produced by CES. Employment estimates could be influenced by the timing of hiring temporary replacements and by the absence of active-duty personnel from employer payrolls. In conclusion, with the ongoing events in the Gulf, Wyoming may experience unusual events in its labor market.

Seasonally Adjusted Unemployment Rate, 12/89-12/90

The rate of unemployment (number unemployed as a percent of labor force) fluctuates seasonally due to predictable changes in weather, production schedules, opening/closing of schools, etc. Statistically removing the effects of seasonality from the actual unemployment rate permits us to determine whether or not the actual rate for the month is higher or lower than one would normally expect.



	Dec	Jan	Feb	Mar	Apr	May	Jun	Jul	Aug	Sep	Oct	Nov	Dec
WY(SA)	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.9	5.7	5.3	4.4	4.1	4.6	5.4	5	5.7	5.9
WY	5.8	6.7	6.5	6.9	5.9	5.1	3.9	3.6	4	4.5	4.4	5.5	6.3
U.S.	5.1	5.9	5.8	5.4	5.2	5.1	5.3	5.5	5.4	5.5	5.4	5.8	5.9

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Wyoming 1990 Annual Average Employment

by J.C. Rhodes Jr.

Local Area Unemployment Statistics (LAUS) estimates of Wyoming annual average Labor Force, Employment, and Unemployment for 1990 (below), indicate some improvement in labor market conditions from those in 1989: increase in the size of the labor force (2.9%), increase in the number of employed (4.0%), and decrease in the number unemployed as a proportion of the labor force.

LAUS statistics are current estimates computed for the labor force as a whole as opposed to treatment by employment sector. Estimates are made in current months and reported monthly in the Research & Planning *News Release* (by county) and monthly in *Trends* Table 2. Statewide annual averages by month are available from R&P upon request.

Wyoming Annual Averages
In Thousands

	1989	1990
Labor Force	239	246
Employment	224	233
Unemployment	15	13

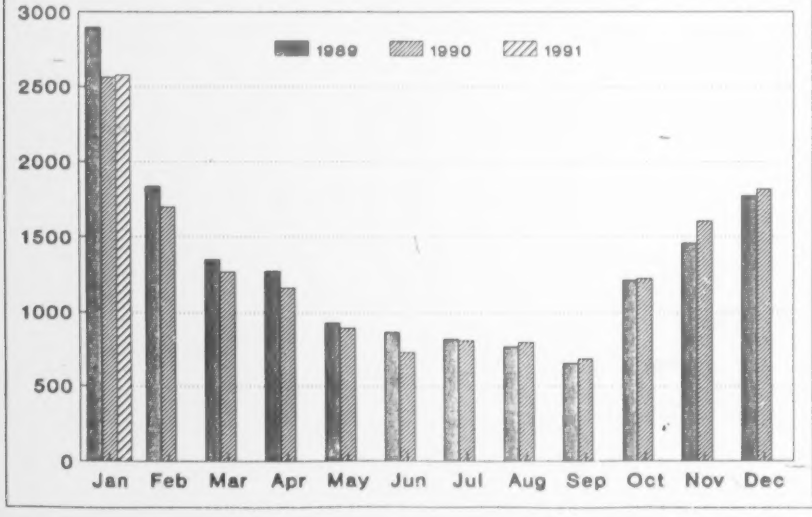
UI "New" & "Initial" Claims Activity

by Tom Crawford

The bar chart at the bottom of this page provides a graphic illustration of first time job loss of 1,820 claimants in December of 1990. First time job loss in 1990 tracked below first time job loss in 1989 until August when it began to increase at a rate slightly above 1989. First time job loss during January, at 2,577 claims, was slightly above last years count and can be considered "normal" growth in job loss in light of an expanding wage and salary labor market. Measurement of first time job loss represents one of the most current and reliable indicators of trends in the labor market.

Closely paralleling first time job losses, are the "Initial" Claims counts found in Table 1. The Initial Claims count found in Table 1 includes three types of compensable UI claims: New, Transitional and Additional Claims. A New Claim is a first request for determination of eligibility during the benefit year. Transitional Claims are claims filed to request a determination of eligibility and establishment of a new benefit year. Additional Claims are claims filed by job losers who have a prior period of job loss and re-employment during a single benefit year. Trends in Initial Claims activity provide a better indication of potential demand for UI compensation than does focusing exclusively on the count of New Claims.

New UI Claims, Statewide, 1/89-1/91



Year-End Non-Ag Employment Notes

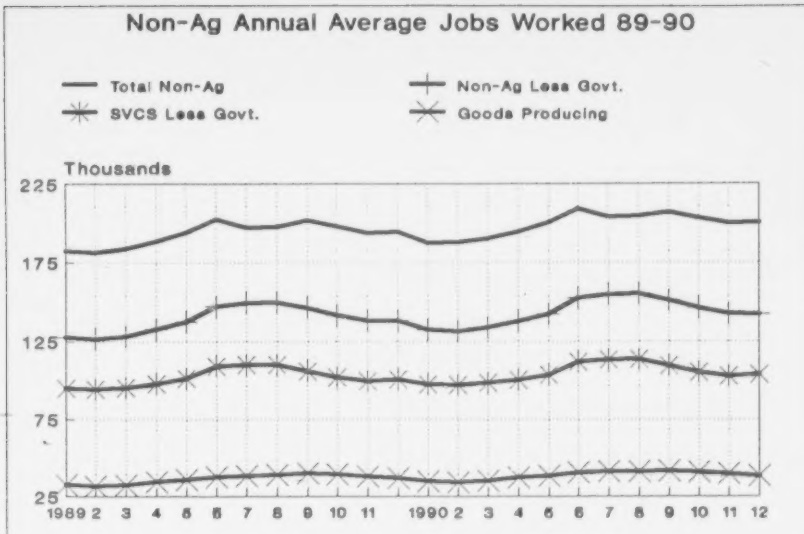
by Gregg Detweiler & J.C. Rhodes Jr.

Summary data for '90 and '89 (benchmarked 2/91) are presented in tabular and graphic form on the opposing page. On an annual average basis, the total number of Non-Agricultural wage and salary jobs worked grew to 198,800 in 1990 (by 6,000, 3.1%) jobs compared to 1989. Table 3, on page 6, presents current-month, detailed employment estimates for Goods and Services (SVCS) employment. In March through September of each year, seasonality of employment emerges in Total Non-Ag (TNA). Peak employment occurs in June with a precipitous drop in July.

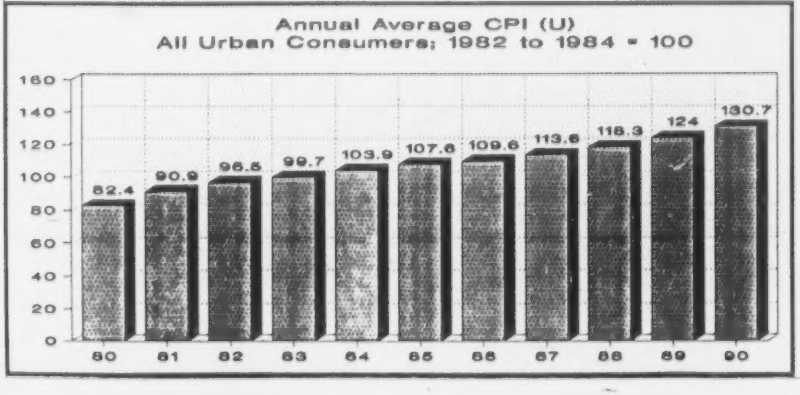
By disaggregating TNA into its major components (SVCS including Government and Goods Producing) we may estimate which components most strongly influence the TNA figure. When Government (including seasonal school operations) is subtracted from TNA, the new curve, Total Non-Ag Less Government (TNA-G) is considerably "smoother" than TNA, but seasonal changes are still apparent.

Comparing changes in SVCS Less Government (SVCS-G) with changes in TNA-G, in the chart, there seems a strong positive relationship between increase in SVCS-G (March through August), resulting from hiring seasonal workers at lodging places, and a corresponding increase in TNA-G. Absence of Government layoffs from TNA-G allows clear illustration of net gains from hotels & lodging during June/July. The conclusion is that SVCS/Government, as a large proportion of TNA (ranging 72 to 74 % over the past four years), is a major driver of TNA employment in Wyoming.

The fourth component treated in the chart and table--Goods Producing--is relatively flat year-round. Relative sizes of SVCS and Goods Producing sectors of Wyoming TNA may support an hypothesis seen in the December issue of *Trends* (Detweiler/Gallagher, pg. 2) that national recession in durable goods manufacturing may not seriously impact Wyoming Total Non-Agricultural Employment.



	Total Non-Ag	Non-Ag Less Govt	Services Less Govt	Goods
90 Ann. Avg.	198.8	143.3	104.7	38.5
JAN-90	187.0	132.0	97.2	34.8
FEB-90	187.2	131.4	97.3	34.1
MAR-90	190.2	133.9	98.6	35.3
APR-90	194.3	137.3	100.2	37.1
MAY-90	200.3	142.2	103.8	38.4
JUN-90	208.9	152.3	111.9	40.4
JUL-90	203.8	154.1	113.3	40.8
AUG-90	204.2	154.9	113.5	41.4
SEP-90	206.6	150.9	109.3	41.6
OCT-90	202.8	145.9	105.1	40.8
NOV-90	199.8	142.3	102.9	39.4
DEC-90	200.2	142.1	103.8	38.3
89 Ann. Avg.	192.8	138.4	101.9	36.6
JAN-89	182.4	127.9	95.0	32.9
FEB-89	181.3	126.3	94.4	31.9
MAR-89	183.8	128.2	95.5	32.7
APR-89	188.2	132.5	97.9	34.6
MAY-89	194.0	137.4	101.3	36.1
JUN-89	202.1	146.8	108.9	37.9
JUL-89	196.8	148.8	110.3	38.5
AUG-89	197.4	149.6	110.4	39.2
SEP-89	201.4	146.1	106.0	40.1
OCT-89	197.7	141.6	102.1	39.5
NOV-89	193.8	138.0	99.7	38.3
DEC-89	194.4	138.0	100.9	37.1



• Editor's Note

Please take time to complete and return the address update insert in this issue. Your comments and suggestions for *Trends* are invaluable in our efforts to tailor *Trends* (and our other products) to reader needs.

Minimum Wage Increase

by Tom Gallagher

The Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1989 establish the federal minimum wage. The federal minimum wage will become $4.25 an hour on April 1, 1991. The change in the minimum wage represents an 11.8 percent increase over the current minimum wage of $3.80 which was established on April 1, 1990.

Consumer Price Index Edges Up in 1990

The Consumer Price Index (see Table 1 for the components of the December index) closed out the year at 133.8. Inflation, as measured by the CPI, stood at an annual average of 130.7 during 1990, a 5.4 percent increase over 1989 (chart, at left below). Without the oil price shock associated with the August invasion of Kuwait, the rate of inflation during 1990 may well have remained nearer the 4.8 percent rate of increase demonstrated by the index in 1989. A decade ago, rapidly escalating energy prices contributed an estimated two percentage points to the 13.5 percent rate of inflation recorded in 1980, according to the Federal Reserve Bulletin. The rate of growth in the CPI is an important factor in the Federal Reserve Board's decisions concerning the interest it charges on loans to major banking systems and is, in turn, an important factor in interest rates charged for industrial development and consumer loans.

Table 1--Wyoming Economic Indicators

	DEC 1990 (p)	NOV 1990 (r)	DEC 1989	Percent Change Month	Percent Change Year
Employment (1)					
Wyoming Total Civilian Labor Force	244,396	242,827	240,468	0.6	1.6
Unemployed	15,419	13,402	13,980	15.0	10.3
Employed	228,977	229,425	226,488	-0.2	1.1
Wyoming Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	6.3%/5.9%	5.5%/5.7%	5.8%/5.5%	N/A	N/A
U.S. Unemployment Rate/Seas. Adj.	5.9%/6.1%	5.8%/5.9%	5.1%/5.3%	N/A	N/A
Wyoming Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$732.93	$707.73	$668.11	3.6	9.7
Average Weekly Hours	47.5	46.5	44.9	2.2	5.8
U.S. Mining Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$632.04	$620.10	$588.20	1.9	7.5
Average Weekly Hours	45.8	45.0	44.3	1.8	3.4
Wyoming Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$443.47	$442.66	$418.77	0.2	5.9
Average Weekly Hours	41.1	42.4	40.5	-3.1	1.5
U.S. Manufacturing Hours & Earnings					
Average Weekly Earnings	$460.24	$447.98	$441.08	2.7	4.3
Average Weekly Hours	41.5	40.8	41.3	1.7	0.5
Unemployment Insurance					
Claims Filed	19,817	13,364	17,319	48.3	14.4
Initial Claims(2)	3,409	3,155	3,374	8.1	1.0
Weeks Compensated	12,262	8,226	12,014	49.1	2.1
Benefits Paid	$1,900,132	$1,261,210	$1,849,024	50.7	2.8
Average Weekly Benefit Payment	$154.83	$152.87	$153.49	1.3	0.9
State Insured Covered Jobs (1)	175,573	177,031	173,911	-0.8	1.0
Wyoming Insured Unemployment Rate	1.9%	1.4%	2.0%	N/A	N/A
Employment Service					
Applications Received	3,826	4,346	3,218	-12.0	18.9
Openings Received	2,431	2,711	2,327	-10.3	4.5
Individuals Placed	1,141	1,341	986	-14.9	15.7
Placement Transactions	1,962	2,273	1,684	-13.7	16.5
Consumer Price Index (U) for All Urban Consumers (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Items	133.8	133.8	126.1	0.0	6.1
Food and Beverage	133.9	133.7	127.2	0.1	5.3
Housing	130.5	130.4	124.9	0.1	4.5
Apparel & Upkeep	125.3	127.5	119.2	-1.7	5.1
Transportation	127.2	126.9	115.2	0.2	10.4
Medical Care	169.2	168.4	154.4	0.5	9.6
Entertainment	134.6	134.4	129.1	0.1	4.3
Other Goods & Services	164.5	163.6	152.9	0.6	7.6
Producer Prices (1982 to 1984 = 100)					
All Commodities	118.6	120.1	113.0	-1.2	5.0

(p) Preliminary (r) Revised (1) Local Area Unemployment Statistics Program estimates (2) Initial Claims include: New, Transitional, and Additional Claims

Table 2--Civilian Labor Force and Unemployment; National, Statewide, Counties

COUNTY	Labor Force			Unemployed Number			Unemployment Rates		
	DEC 1990 (p)	NOV 1990 (r)	DEC 1989	DEC 1990	NOV 1990	DEC 1989	DEC 1990	NOV 1990	DEC 1989
Albany	17,858	17,686	17,026	735	474	647	4.1	2.7	3.8
Big Horn	5,457	5,528	5,293	417	354	379	7.6	6.4	7.2
Campbell	15,684	15,598	15,558	1,149	980	1,041	7.3	6.3	6.7
Carbon	8,436	8,385	8,206	576	518	463	6.8	6.2	5.6
Converse	4,580	4,752	5,062	370	331	436	8.1	7.0	8.6
Crook	2,625	2,725	2,881	135	144	214	5.1	5.3	7.4
Fremont	16,467	16,954	16,330	1,196	1,179	1,318	7.3	7.0	8.1
Goshen	6,675	6,706	6,579	389	246	310	5.8	3.7	4.7
Hot Springs	3,060	3,066	2,960	166	146	119	5.4	4.8	4.0
Johnson	3,712	3,789	3,578	282	248	216	7.6	6.5	6.0
Laramie	39,174	38,744	38,193	2,493	1,986	2,067	6.4	5.1	5.4
Lincoln	5,458	5,645	5,588	480	488	446	8.8	8.6	8.0
Natrona	32,090	31,739	31,882	2,106	1,945	1,932	6.6	6.1	6.1
Niobrara	1,448	1,458	1,458	62	41	61	4.3	2.8	4.2
Park	13,665	13,182	13,318	845	695	783	6.2	5.3	5.9
Platte	4,007	3,982	4,230	277	236	287	6.9	5.9	6.8
Sheridan	13,703	13,439	13,210	918	719	759	6.7	5.4	5.7
Sublette	3,124	3,134	2,882	129	126	126	4.1	4.0	4.4
Sweetwater	19,297	19,452	19,010	1,284	1,219	1,036	6.7	6.3	5.4
Teton	10,671	9,491	10,120	359	348	342	3.4	3.7	3.4
Uinta	9,321	9,470	9,170	592	648	583	6.4	6.8	6.4
Washakie	4,513	4,585	4,575	202	185	208	4.5	4.0	4.5
Weston	3,370	3,316	3,361	258	146	208	7.7	4.4	6.2
Statewide	244,396	242,827	240,468	15,419	13,402	13,980	6.3	5.5	5.8
Statewide Seasonally Adjusted							5.9	5.7	5.5
U.S.							5.9	5.8	5.1
U.S. Seasonally Adjusted							6.1	5.9	5.3

Prepared in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics. Benchmarked 02/89, Run Date 1/91.
(p) Preliminary (r) Revised
NOTE: The 1989 annual average unemployment rate for Wyoming was estimated at 6.3 percent. A 90 percent confidence interval around this estimate, if based on a complete census of the population, suggests that in 9 out of 10 cases the actual rate would fall between 5.5 and 7.1 percent (BLS Bulletin 2361. May, 1990).

Glossary of Commonly Used Terms

Application Received (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--Applications for employment received by the Employment Service at Job Service community offices.

Average Hourly Earnings in Mining and Manufacturing (Table 1, Monthly)--Average hourly earnings are obtained by dividing the total payroll by total hours worked. The earnings reflect hourly incentive wage rates including premium pay for overtime work and shift differentials for production workers only. Data for this statistic are collected through the Current Employment Statistics survey.

Civilian Labor Force ("CLF," Table 2, Monthly)--The CLF is an estimate of all civilian non-institutionalized persons 16 years of age and over who are classified as employed or unemployed and seeking employment.

Consumer Price Index ("CPI," Table 1, Monthly)--The CPI is an index measuring changes over time in price of a predetermined market basket of goods and services. Most goods and services are covered in the market basket, as well as sales and excise taxes. Used to compare changes in costs--not relative costs of living--between periods and regions.

Initial Claim (ref. UI, Table 1, Monthly)--The first Claim filed to request a determination of entitlement to and eligibility for unemployment compensation.

Continued Weeks (ref. UI, Table 1)--The weeks covered by unemployment insurance for which a waiting period credit or payment of compensation is requested.

Covered Employment and Earnings (ref. R&P, Table 1, Monthly, Quarterly Features)--Covered employment and earnings refers to the count of employees and wages from all employers subject to state and federal unemployment insurance laws. Covered employment refers to jobs worked; a person may be covered by more than one employer.

Current Employment Statistics ("CES," Table 3, Monthly)--The CES program produces estimates of jobs worked and, hours and earnings in selected industries from a sample survey of establishments operating in Wyoming.

Current Population Survey ("CPS")--CPS is the monthly survey of households used to estimate the number of persons employed or unemployed (CLF) and to calculate the unemployment rate.

Employment Service ("ES," Table 1, Monthly)

Individuals Placed (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--The count of the number of persons Job Service placed in job openings.

Openings Received (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--The count of the number of job openings received by Job Service.

Placement Transactions (ref. ES, Table 1, Monthly)--A count of the number of times all individuals have been placed in all jobs.

Unemployment Insurance ("UI," Table 1, Monthly)

Unemployment Rate--The proportion, expressed as a percentage, derived by dividing the number of unemployed persons by the civilian labor force (See graph/note Page 1 for "**Seasonally Adjusted**" [SA]).

Table 3--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
				NOV 90	DEC 89
	DEC 90(p)	NOV 90(r)	DEC 89	DEC 90	DEC 90
TOTAL NONAG. WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT*	195.5	197.1	193.8	-0.8	0.9
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	37.1	38.6	35.3	-3.9	5.1
Mining	18.0	18.2	17.1	-1.1	5.3
Coal Mining	4.7	4.7	4.6	0.0	2.2
Oil & Gas Extraction	8.8	9.0	8.0	-2.2	10.0
Nonmetallic Minerals	3.8	3.8	3.8	0.0	0.0
Construction	9.5	10.7	9.2	-11.2	3.3
General Building Contractors	1.7	1.9	1.7	-10.5	0.0
Heavy Construction	3.4	4.1	3.0	-17.1	13.3
Special Trade Construction	4.4	4.7	4.5	-6.4	-2.2
Manufacturing	9.6	9.7	9.0	-1.0	6.7
Durable Goods	4.3	4.4	4.0	-2.3	7.5
Nondurable Goods	5.3	5.3	5.0	0.0	6.0
Printing & Publishing	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Petroleum & Coal Products	1.2	1.2	1.2	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	158.4	158.5	158.5	-0.1	-0.1
Transportation & Public Utilities	14.6	14.6	14.5	0.0	0.7
Transportation	8.8	8.8	8.8	0.0	0.0
Railroad Transportation	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
Trucking & Warehousing	4.5	4.6	4.6	-2.2	-2.2
Communications	2.2	2.2	2.2	0.0	0.0
Electric, Gas & Sanitary Services	3.6	3.6	3.5	0.0	2.9
Wholesale Trade	7.0	6.9	7.3	1.4	-4.1
Durable Goods	3.8	3.7	3.9	2.7	-2.6
Nondurable Goods	3.2	3.2	3.4	0.0	-5.9
Retail Trade	37.8	38.2	37.4	-1.0	1.1
Builg. Matls. & Garden Supply	1.3	1.3	1.4	0.0	-7.1
General Merchandise Stores	4.6	4.9	4.2	-6.1	9.5
Food Stores	5.7	5.6	6.0	1.8	-5.0
Auto. Dlrs. & Service Stations	6.4	6.5	6.1	-1.5	4.9
Apparel & Accessory Stores	1.5	1.5	1.5	0.0	0.0
Furniture & Home Furn. Stores	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Eating & Drinking Places	13.2	13.3	13.1	-0.8	0.8
Miscellaneous Retail	4.1	4.1	4.1	0.0	0.0
Finance, Insurance, & Real Estate	7.3	7.3	7.2	0.0	1.4
Insurance	1.6	1.6	1.6	0.0	0.0
Services	35.3	35.1	35.3	0.6	0.0
Hotels & Other Lodging Places	6.0	5.8	5.8	3.4	3.4
Personal Services	1.7	1.7	1.6	0.0	6.3
Business Services	3.4	3.4	3.2	0.0	6.3
Automotive & Misc. Repair Svcs.	2.4	2.5	2.4	-4.0	0.0
Amusements (Rec.Svcs.& Mot.Pics.)	2.3	2.2	2.3	4.5	0.0
Health Services	7.8	7.8	7.9	0.0	-1.3
Legal Services	1.0	1.0	1.0	0.0	0.0
Social Services	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Government	56.4	56.4	56.8	0.0	-0.7
Total Federal Government	7.6	7.5	7.6	1.3	0.0
Total State Government	13.7	13.6	13.3	0.7	3.0
Total Local Government	35.1	35.3	35.9	-0.6	-2.2

See Footnotes at bottom of Table 3 (cont'd), facing page

Table 3 (cont'd)--Wyoming Nonagricultural Wage and Salary Employment

	Employment in Thousands			Percent Change Total Employment	
				NOV 90	DEC 89
LARAMIE COUNTY	DEC 90(p)	NOV 90(r)	DEC 89	DEC 90	DEC 90
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	32.2	32.1	32.1	0.3	0.3
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	2.9	3.0	3.2	-3.3	-9.4
Mining & Construction	1.5	1.6	1.8	-6.3	-16.7
Manufacturing	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	29.2	29.0	28.8	0.7	1.4
Transportation and Public Util.	3.2	3.2	3.2	0.0	0.0
Trade	7.3	7.2	7.4	1.4	-1.4
Wholesale Trade	0.8	0.8	0.9	0.0	-11.1
Retail Trade	6.6	6.4	6.6	3.1	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	2.0	2.0	1.8	0.0	11.1
Services	6.3	6.3	6.1	0.0	3.3
Total Government	10.4	10.3	10.3	1.0	1.0
Federal Government	2.7	2.7	2.7	0.0	0.0
State Government	3.4	3.4	3.4	0.0	0.0
Local Government	4.2	4.3	4.3	-2.3	-2.3
NATRONA COUNTY*					
TOTAL NONAG WAGE & SALARY EMPLOYMENT	28.6	28.5	28.3	0.4	1.1
TOTAL GOODS PRODUCING	5.7	5.8	5.5	-1.7	3.6
Manufacturing	1.7	1.7	1.7	0.0	0.0
Mining	2.6	2.6	2.4	0.0	8.3
Oil & Gas Extraction	2.4	2.4	2.2	0.0	9.1
Construction	1.4	1.5	1.4	-6.7	0.0
TOTAL SERVICE PRODUCING	22.9	22.7	22.8	0.9	0.4
Transportation & Public Utilities	1.8	1.8	1.8	0.0	0.0
Transportation	1.1	1.1	1.1	0.0	0.0
Communications & Public Utilities	0.7	0.7	0.7	0.0	0.0
Trade	8.0	7.9	8.1	1.3	-1.2
Wholesale Trade	2.0	2.0	2.1	0.0	-4.8
Retail Trade	6.0	5.9	6.0	1.7	0.0
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	1.4	1.4	1.4	0.0	0.0
Services	6.5	6.5	6.4	0.0	1.6
Personal & Business Services	1.3	1.3	1.2	0.0	8.3
Health Services	2.0	2.0	2.0	0.0	0.0
Government	5.2	5.1	5.1	2.0	2.0

* Published in cooperation with Bureau of Labor Statistics
(1) Estimates include all full and part-time wage and salary workers in nonagricultural establishments who worked or received pay during the week which includes the 12th of the month. Self-employeds, domestic services, and personnel of the armed forces are excluded.
(p) Subject to revision
(r) Revised 02/89

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